

Old habits Die Hard

Fresh Cuts: APP's Continuing Violations Exposed



September 2025

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Executive Summary

Asia Pulp & Paper (APP), one of the world's largest paper producers and part of the Sinar Mas Group, has long faced international scrutiny over its extensive environmental and human rights violations. Despite a 2013 Forest Conservation Policy (FCP) promising to end deforestation and respect community rights, and to restore cleared forests, evidence shows APP has consistently failed to deliver on its commitments. Over the years, **multiple** reports from NGOs, independent investigations, and satellite data kept revealing ongoing deforestation, peatland draining and degradation, recurring fires, and even illegal logging and violent land conflicts across APP-controlled or affiliated concessions in Indonesia.

APP operates through a deliberately opaque corporate structure, obscuring accountability and enabling it to mislead stakeholders. This structure has facilitated the continuation of destructive practices despite public disassociation by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). APP's acquisition of Domtar and Resolute Forest Products via Paper Excellence extended its reach to North America, where both companies retained FSC certifications by denying ties to APP—despite mounting evidence and public admissions revealing direct ownership by APP's beneficial owner Jackson Widjaja (son of previous APP beneficial owner).

Across multiple Indonesian provinces, APP and its subsidiaries are implicated in illegal and ecologically destructive practices: logging in prohibited zones, illegally planting alien species in areas legally bound to restoration on protected peatlands and perpetrating land grabs disguised as community partnerships. These actions not only exacerbate Indonesia's climate and biodiversity crises but also deepen social unrest. Dozens of local communities remain in unresolved conflict with APP, on its over 2.5 million hectares of land bank.

Investigations by environmental organizations have documented widespread deforestation, human rights abuses, and violations of environmental laws. Notably, APP-linked operations emit greenhouse gases at levels comparable to a developed nation, while their concessions are frequently sites of catastrophic peatland fires.



Peatland fire © David Gilbert / RAN

- **APP's Forest Conservation Policy has failed:** Despite public commitments, APP continues to engage in deforestation, peatland draining and exploitation, and unsustainable practices. Violations are widespread, ongoing, and systemic across its operations and supply chains.
- **Corporate obfuscation enables impunity:** APP's complex and opaque corporate structure—coupled with misleading claims about independence between its subsidiaries—has allowed it to continue destructive practices while avoiding regulatory and market accountability.
- **FSC's credibility is undermined:** APP-controlled companies like Domtar and Resolute have retained FSC certification despite clear evidence of ownership ties. This calls into question the integrity of FSC's certification and due diligence processes.
- **Human rights violations persist:** APP and its affiliates and suppliers have been responsible for serious and continuing human rights abuses, including land grabbing, harassment, forced evictions, and violent suppression of community resistance. These issues have not yet been resolved.
- **Climate harm is accelerating:** APP's operations contribute significantly to climate change, biodiversity loss, and Indonesia's haze crisis. The continued use and drainage of peatlands and the replanting of fire-affected areas with acacia exacerbate ecological damage.

Corporate buyers and investors should avoid doing business with APP until full transparency is achieved and all environmental and social harms are fully addressed in line with plans agreed through free, prior, and informed consent.

Introduction

Asia Pulp & Paper (APP) is one of the world’s largest paper producers, with a combined annual capacity of over 19 million tons per annum. APP has long been associated with widespread deforestation, leading to two million ha of deforestation in Sumatra, human rights abuses, community harassment, and massive greenhouse gas emissions.

The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) *disassociated* from APP, citing “substantial publicly available information that suggests that APP is associated with destructive forestry practices.”

In February 2013, after decades of environmental controversy and widespread contract cancellations by major brands, APP announced a Forest Conservation Policy (FCP). Key among its promises was an immediate moratorium on clearing natural forests and peatlands across all its suppliers.

However, implementation of the policy quickly lost momentum until it almost stopped or even backslid. Reported violations in recent years include:

- According to Greenpeace, deforestation of between 46,000 and 75,000 ha in APP Sinarmas supplier concessions or companies connected to APP Sinarmas in just 10 years, between 2013 and 2022.
- Ongoing intimidation and aggressive action against local communities reported by NGOs and the media, bringing into question APP Sinarmas’s promise on Free Prior and Informed Consent. According to the EPN report *Conflict Plantations – Chapter I*, at least **107 communities across five Indonesian provinces** remain in conflict with APP or its affiliates, with **544 additional villages** identified as potential flashpoints—spanning more than **2.5 million hectares**. In March 2015, a local farmer and environmental activist was tortured and murdered by security forces working within an APP supplier concession in Jambi province.
- APP continues to operate on **drained peatlands**, which release an estimated **70–80 tonnes of CO₂-equivalent emissions per hectare per year**. APP’s operations alone account for **43.8 million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions annually**—comparable to

The nebula company

APP is not a single legal entity, but rather a web of interconnected companies operating under a complex and opaque corporate structure. While some of these entities are formally part of the Sinar Mas conglomerate, others appear independent yet remain controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Widjaja family. This structure supports a unified commercial strategy, yet it results in masking accountability. These concealed relationships may provide commercial or tax advantages—but also obscure APP’s links to deforestation, and enable continued misuse of FSC certification despite disassociation: APP is excluded from this certification, but some of its controlled companies keep using it. The same opaque structure had been used to evade repayment of USD 13.9 billion in debt following APP’s 2001 default.

Norway's national total, and equivalent to the combined emissions of 33 low-emitting countries.

- Meanwhile, **forest fires persist in APP-controlled concessions**, contributing to Indonesia's recurring haze crises, devastating public health, and further decimating the country's remaining forests. APP even directly cleared approximately **3,500 hectares** of peatland in APP Sinarmas's concessions or those of its major suppliers between August 2018 and June 2020, and **53 km of new drainage canals** cutting through peatlands. As a result, peat fires keep ravaging the areas of APP concessions, causing a smoke and haze crisis and high sanitary impacts, alongside the incineration of nearby remaining forests.

In **November 2020**, the **Environmental Paper Network (EPN)** published a comprehensive analysis of APP's failed commitments. The report detailed the company's regression on promises related to deforestation, social conflict resolution, fire prevention, peatland protection, carbon emissions, restoration efforts, and corporate transparency. In 2025, **Greenpeace** marked the 10 year anniversary of APP's commitment by publishing a report, *Forest Promises Pulped*, exposing APP's reversal.

In 2024 and 2025, Jikalahari, a network of environmental organizations in the Riau province, as well as other NGOs, alongside with partners, [investigated deforestation, conflicts and irregularities and violations](#) in the concessions held by APP's controlled or supplying companies.

This briefing aims to assess the current situation and investigate more recent APP violations.

North America, cutting corners with its own customers

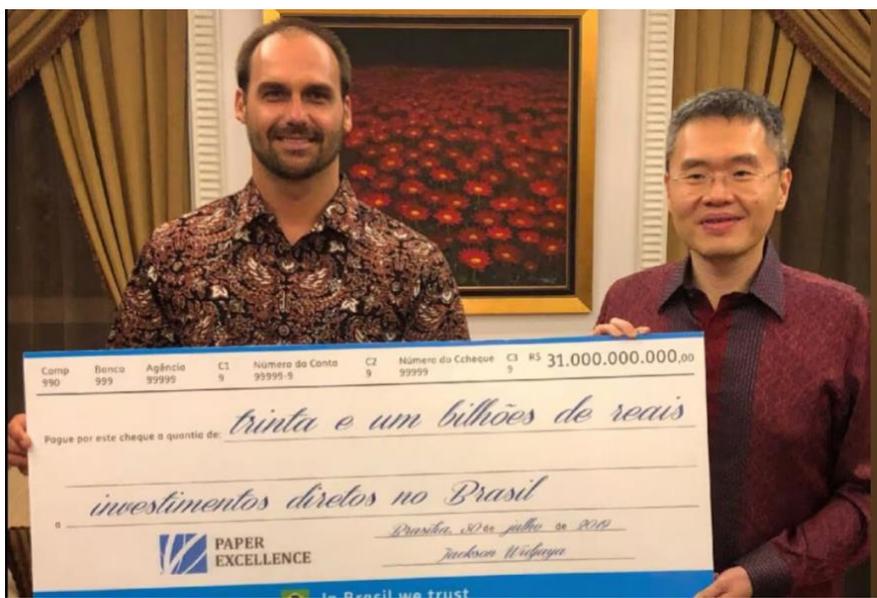
In 2021, APP, via its controlled Paper Excellence, acquired the North American group Domtar, a major North American pulp and paper group. In 2022, it took over the Canadian company Resolute Forest Products, gaining control of over 20 million hectares of forest in North America.

Both Domtar and Resolute hold FSC certification, which should have been revoked due to their connection to APP, a disassociated entity. Yet both companies retained their FSC credentials by denying any ties to APP, thereby misleading customers, buyers, and investors.

A joint investigation by Environmental Paper Network, Greenpeace, Rainforest Action Network, and Woods & Wayside International exposed the hidden corporate links between Paper Excellence, the Sinar Mas Group, and APP. These findings were later corroborated by independent global media outlets. A law firm commissioned by FSC to investigate (ironically, the same firm serving as legal advisor to the group in question) concluded there was no connection.



Letter signed by 60 NGOs demanding to stop the Domtar takeover by Paper Excellence



Paper Excellence owner Jackson Wijaya, seen at right with Brazilian politician Eduardo Bolsonaro. (BolsonaroSP/Twitter)

This narrative collapsed in November 2024, when Jackson Widjaya, listed as the owner of Domtar, was also publicly confirmed as the official owner of APP. Despite this revelation, no meaningful consequences followed—raising serious questions about FSC's enforcement and corporate accountability.

APP violations in Indonesia

APP's violations are not just a legacy issue—they are ongoing. Its directly controlled operations and those of its suppliers continue to illegally log natural forests, degrade peatlands, and threaten biodiversity and the climate.

Across several Indonesian provinces—including Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, and Central Kalimantan—multiple pulp plantation companies are implicated in environmental and social violations. These include:

- **Illegal logging and planting** (especially eucalyptus and acacia) in **protected peatland areas**, or **outside concession boundaries**, and in **fire-prone zones**.
- **Encroachment on community forestry land**, often masked as partnerships, leading to **land grabbing, deforestation, and social conflict**.
- **Serious human rights abuses**, including forced evictions, and poison spraying by companies like **PT Wira Karya Sakti** and **PT Musi Hutan Persada**.
- **Recurring forest fires** across concessions in **Jambi, South Sumatra, Central and West Kalimantan**, with satellite data confirming hundreds of hectares burned and re-planted inappropriately.



Log yard in pulp mill, Riau Province, Indonesia. © WWF-Indonesia/Riau Project

Riau province

PT Bukit Batu Hutani Alam (BBHA)

Suspected Illegal Logging: There is evidence of forest logging activities occurring outside the company's legal concession boundaries, which are suspected to be carried out by PT BBHA.

Violation of Peatland Restoration Priorities: Eucalyptus plantations have been identified within the peat restoration priority areas designated by the Peat Restoration Agency (BRG) in 2015, indicating non-compliance with post-fire ecological recovery regulations.

Based on Government Regulation No. 71 of 2014 concerning the Protection and Management of Peat Ecosystems in

conjunction with Government Regulation No. 57 of 2016, companies must protect their peat



Location of peat fires and restoration area of PT BBHA. Image taken at N1°30'41.60" E101°37'1.73" on December 5, 2023. @Walhi Riau



Recent clearing inside PT BBHA concession. Image taken at N1°30'21.98 E101°36'25.58" on December 5, 2023. @Walhi Riau

ecosystems from damage. If damage occurs, especially due to forest and land fires, restoration efforts must be carried out.

Companies have full and absolute responsibility to protect their licensed areas from forest and land fires and to carry out restoration. If this obligation is not fulfilled, administrative sanctions, revocation of licenses, and even criminal or civil lawsuits may be imposed on the

company. Findings in the field show that no restoration efforts have been made; instead, companies are replanting acacia trees on burned land without carrying out restoration.

PT Satria Perkasa Agung (SPA)

Encroachment in Restoration Areas: Eucalyptus plantations are present in priority areas for post-fire restoration as outlined by BRG.

Harvesting in Protected Peatlands: There is evidence of Eucalyptus harvesting in areas that burned in 2015, which are legally designated for protection due to their location in peatland ecosystem protection zones.

Land Use Conflict: The company's concession contains oil palm plantations and community settlements, raising concerns about land tenure conflicts and unauthorized land use.



Sources: 1. IUPHHK HTI 2007, 2. Peat Ecosystem Functions, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2017, 3. Priority Restoration of 2015 Fire Burns, 4. Sentinel, August 16, 2023, 5. WALHI Riau Investigation, November 2023.

- Concession borders
- Restoration areas
- Production areas
- Conservation areas

PT Balai Kayang Mandiri (BKM)

Plantation in Protected Zones: PT BKM has established Acacia plantations within protected peat ecosystem functional areas, which violates environmental protection laws.

Out-of-Boundary Planting: Acacia trees have also been planted outside the officially permitted concession area, indicating potential expansion without proper authorization.



Recently planted acacia at PT BKM concession. Image was taken at N1°40'21" E100°42'11" on December 20, 2023.



Peat soil at PT BKM concession

Partnerships of power: hijacking local communities' rights

Companies are increasingly encroaching on and effectively hijacking community forestry schemes originally intended for subsistence use. Behind so-called “partnerships” with local communities—or sometimes just with a few individuals, the companies provide funding, machinery, technicians, and bureaucratic support, they, in return, gain access to the land and the pulpwood—a form of covert land grabbing (see the cases involving APP’s controlled PT Arara Abadi and PT WKS here below). This practice is fueling a new wave of horizontal social conflict between the few who are profiting and the rest of the community, losing their customary forests. This practice is furthermore accelerating unchecked deforestation, as local people, once dispossessed, need to find resources elsewhere. The model could even be described as a form of “externalized deforestation,” allowing companies to maintain a façade of having clean hands.



Acacia trees planted without permit at PT BKM concession

Koperasi Tani Sejahtera (KTSM)

The dynamic of hidden land grabbing by powerful companies is evident in the case of deforestation investigated in the Indragiri Hilir area (Riau, Indonesia) by [Jikalahari](#). In Indragiri Hilir, APP’s subsidiary PT Arara Abadi settled a partnership with some villagers in order to expand its control over local land. PT Arara Abadi is not a normal company. It has past extensive records of [deforestation](#), [child labour](#), [peat burning](#), [tiger habitat destruction](#) and violations a human rights abuses (see box).

BOX - PT Arara Abadi: a history of human rights abuses

PT Arara Abadi is a notorious company. In April 2021, two hundred security personnel of PT Arara Abadi [broke into Suluk Bongkal, the lands of the Sakai people, to expel villagers](#) and plant eucalyptus.

In 2020, in Suluk Bongkal, the [security team of PT Arara Abadi](#)



[arrested Pak Bongku](#), a member of the Sakai Indigenous people, for cutting 20 plants of Acacia and eucalyptus in his ancestral land and planting sweet potatoes. He was [incarcerated](#) and remained in jail for eight months.

PT Arara Abadi is the same company that, in 2008, carried out an attack on a village in Suluk Bongkal involving a coordinated force of [police officers, private security personnel, and](#)



[paramilitary groups](#). Police helicopters flew circling over the huts, which suddenly caught fire and caused [300 homes to burn to the ground](#). Chaos erupted as the villagers started to run to escape the blaze. [A two-year-old child fell into a well](#) and died, while [a two-month-old baby died from burns](#). Villagers in Suluk Bongkal have been trying to establish their rights over the 2,900 hectares of land since 1997. But even with written proof of their tenure rights dating back to 1940, they have

been unable to convince the authorities and PT Arara Abadi of their land rights. At that time, [Amnesty International](#) reported that at least 75 villagers were charged with illegally claiming land and sentenced to prison and fined. PT Arara Abadi did not offer the villagers compensation or alternative housing after forcing them off their land.

In February 2024, a Jikalahari investigation team found [376.80 ha of natural rainforest logged](#) in the PT Arara Abadi cooperation area with KISM to plant acacia, including natural rainforest logging in *production forest* (60.36 ha) bordering PT Riau Indo Agropalma, and 316.44 ha in *other use areas* (APL). These areas have been planted with acacia completely using heavy equipment, such as bulldozers, that are too expensive to use for local communities, but commonly deployed by plantation companies.

According to a [statement](#) by APP, the company said it had launched



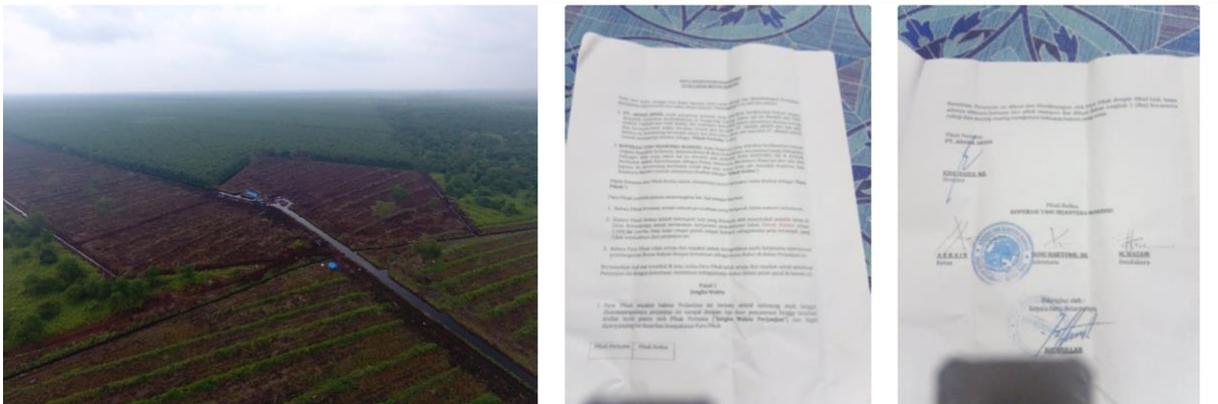
Natural forest logging in production forest area (60.36 ha) bordering PT Riau Indo Agropalma (RIA), © Jikalahari

an investigation and found that all the allegations were false. APP claims that deforestation has not been carried out by PT Arara Abadi. It was instead operated by a different company, PT Riau Indo Agropalma, which happens to be [a timber supplier of APP](#).

The Jikalahari team also [discovered a newly constructed drainage canal](#), 5.7 km long, connected to the PT Riau Indo Agropalma canal. These canals are designed to drain peatlands for the cultivation of acacia trees. However, once the peat dries, it releases large amounts of CO₂ - about [80 tonnes per hectare per year](#) - and becomes highly flammable, creating vast areas of dry peat that serve as fuel for potentially massive fires.



Natural forest logging in other use areas (APL) covering an area of 316.44 ha has been completely planted with acacia. © Jikalahari



Memorandum of agreement on cooperation on community forests between PT Arara Abadi and Koperasi Tani Sejahtera Mandiri of Belantaraya Village, Simpang Gaung District, Indragiri Hilir Regency. © Jikalahari

According to [Jikalahari's investigation](#), residents of Simpang Guang village oppose the partnership with PT Arara Abadi and the resulting deforestation, as they claim it has taken place on their land.



Newly planted acacia trees on a block of land in Riau managed by a local cooperative in Belantara village, which has a working agreement with APP's subsidiary, PT Arara Abadi (AA). © Jikalauhari

Back in February 2022, a local farmer [was attacked by a Sumatran tiger](#) right outside the PT Arara Abadi concession. Another Sumatran Tiger [had been found dead](#) in the same area two years before. Conflicts between villagers and tigers escalate after logging of tiger habitat pushes the animals toward human settlements. The Sumatran tiger is critically endangered, as about [4-600 individuals remain in the wild worldwide](#).



A dead male Sumatran tiger lays down in the Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA) office in Pekanbaru, Riau, on 18 May 2020. The tiger was found dead as it got trapped on steel wire in a concession that belongs to PT Arara Abadi, subsidiary of Asia Pulp and Paper, Sinar Mas Group at West Minas village, Riau. @ Muharram/Greenpeace

© Rony Muharrman / Greenpeace

PT Satria Perkasa Agung (PT SPA)

The Jikalahari investigation team [found illegal planting of eucalyptus](#) inside peat priority post-fire restoration areas. The team also noted the absence of fire monitoring towers, a clear indication of poor fire prevention.

PT Sekato Pertama Makmur (SPM)

SPM is a joint venture between PT Mapala Rabda, a company [linked to APP](#), and the Tuah Sekato forest farmer cooperative. The [Jikalahari investigation](#) identified eucalyptus planted inside peat priority post-fire restoration areas.

©Adimaja/Greenpeace



Jambi province

PT Wira Karya Sakti (WKS)

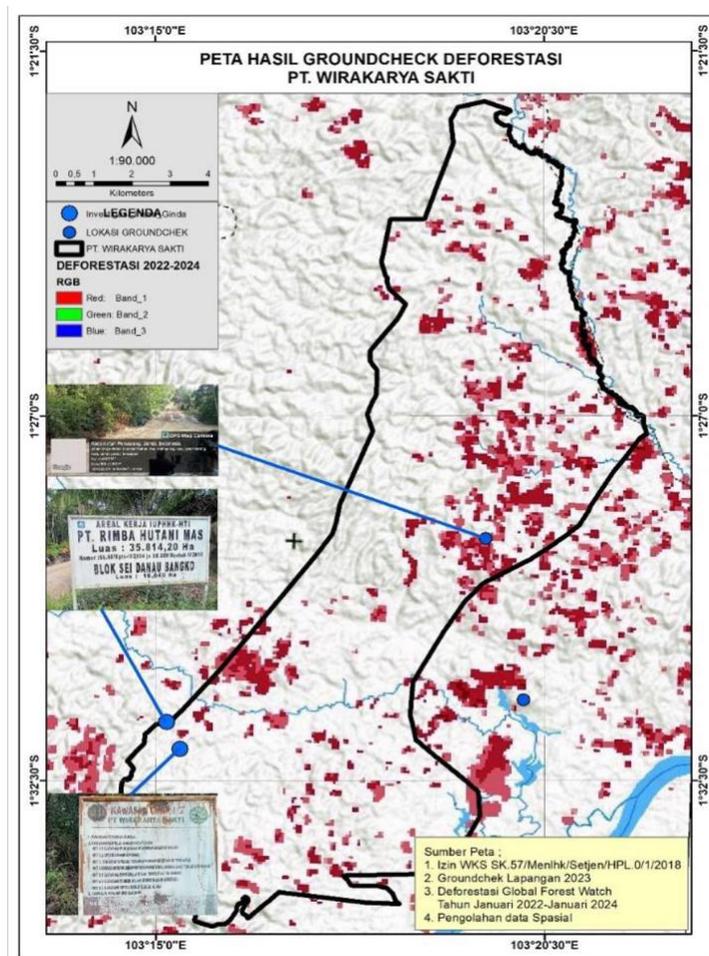
PT Wira Karya Sakti is the same company whose security back in 2015 brutally killed a local farmer activist. In March 2020, the company sent drones to spray poison over local community gardens. Today, social conflicts continue between the company and local communities in Kuat, Lubuk Ruso and Lubuk Ketapang villages.



Previously, the company was involved in massive forest fires in September 2019. Perkumpulan Hijau, an organization focused on environmental issues in Jambi, found [evidence of acacia trees planted on protected peatlands](#).

The company concession suffered recurrent forest fires, according to [satellite analysis](#) of fire hotspot distribution data from 2015 - 2019. Field work conducted by Walhi Jambi, combined with satellite analysis by Global Forest Watch, proved that fires resulted in [431 hectares of deforestation](#), between 2022 and 2024.

It is worth noting that PT WKS in Jambi also uses land allocated for social forestry, using a questionable partnership with local individuals. Six 'cooperatives' produce pulpwood over a total area of [more than 6,700 ha](#). Also there, deforestation, logging outside the boundary and (illegal) planting on burned areas, have been [reported](#) in 2022 by the Anti Illegal Logging Institute (AILInst).



Deforestation at PT WKS concession 2022 – 2024. ©Walhi Jambi

In June 2025, Walhi Jambi requested the suspension of the FSC Remedy Framework for APP, mentioning the [repeated intimidations and evictions](#) by PT WKS.



Expansion of canals in peatlands at PT WKS concession. © ALLInst



Apparently, PT WKS does not recover peat ecosystems in accordance with the provisions of PP 57/2016 PP 71/2014 concerning the Protection and Management of Peat Ecosystems, and P.16/Menlhk/Setjen/KUM.1/2/2017 concerning Technical Guidelines for Recovering the Function of Peat Ecosystems. © ALLInst

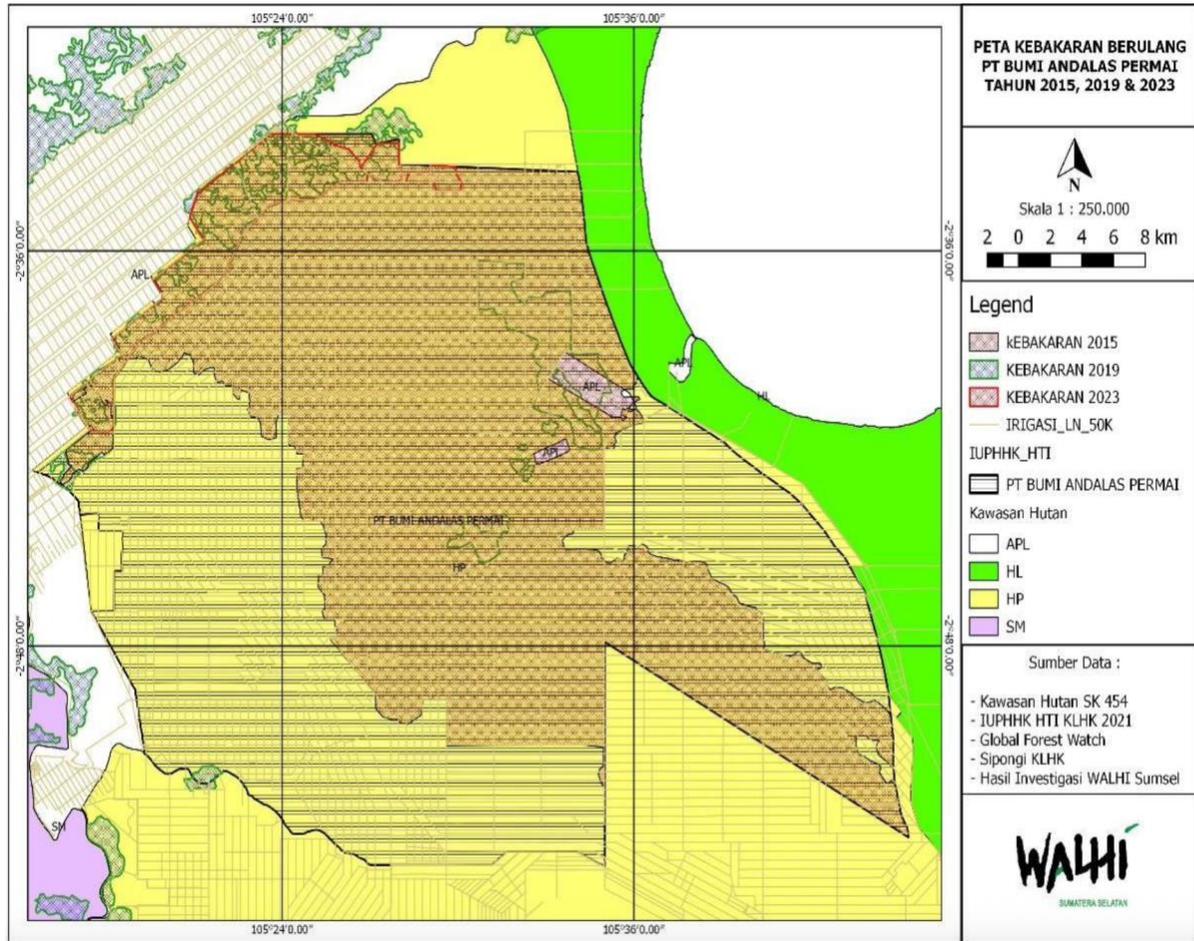


A logging truck transporting rainforest timber inside Asia Pulp and Paper's PT Wira Karya Sakti pulpwood forest license. Jambi Province, Sumatra, Indonesia. © RAN

South Sumatra province

PT Bumi Andalas Permai (BAP)

PT BAP is controlled by PT Cahaya Jambi Abadi, a company [linked to APP](#).



Occurrence of fires in 2015, 2019 and 2023 in PT BAP concession. © Walhi South Sumatra

Recurrent Fire Offences and Legal Actions: PT BAP has a history of involvement in recurrent forest fires, which have had significant impacts on local communities (see below).

An investigation team by Walhi South Sumatra [found 6,741 ha of burned land](#) inside PT BAP concession.

PT Bumi Mekar Hijau (BMH)

PT BMH is a timber supplier of APP, and it is controlled by PT Rimba Hutan Lestari, a company linked to APP.

Violation of Peatland Restoration Regulations: Within the company's concession, there are at least 143 hectares of burnt land that fall under indicative peat protection and restoration priority areas following the 2015 fires.

Illegal Replanting Activities: These burnt zones have been replanted with 6-month-old Acacia trees, a clear violation of a government regulation that prohibits such activities in restoration zones.



Eucalyptus plants burned. Image is taken on 17 November 2023 at coordinates X: 05333670 Y: 9702930

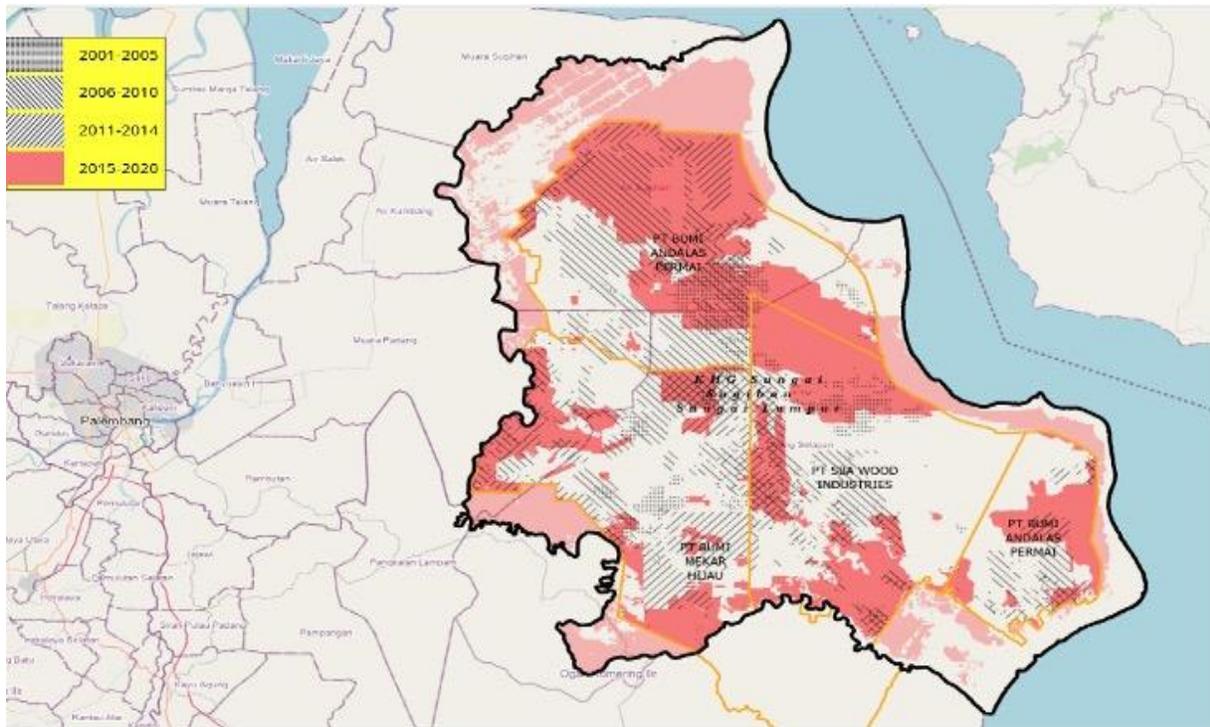
The Haze Lawsuit

Eleven community members are seeking climate justice from the haze caused by peat fires from the APP-Sinarmas Group concessions. Environmental activists, small farmers and plantation owners, fishermen, livestock breeders, students, and tour operators in Palembang City, Lebung Itam Village (OKI), and Bangsal Village (OKI) have been affected by the haze originating from the APP-Sinarmas concession fires.

This group filed a civil lawsuit against the timber companies operating in the concessions of PT. Bumi Mekar Hijau, PT. Bumi Andalas Permai, and PT. SBA Wood Industries, covering approximately 323,000 hectares of very deep peat (3-5 m deep) and approximately 1,453 hectares of medium-deep peat (1-2 m deep). The total peat area is approximately 325,000 hectares, or 97% of the total peat cover in the Sungai Sugihan-Sungai Lumpur area.

They want the company to be held accountable for the damage to their rubber plantations and agriculture caused by haze and climate change. They suffer from shortness of breath and disruption to their daily activities. They hope for a legal breakthrough that will fight for justice for clean and healthy air.

These three companies are part of the APP/Sinarmas group. They consistently rank among the top 10 largest or largest forest burning areas in Indonesia in 2015, 2019, and 2023, and are the largest contributors to carbon release from peatlands, which contribute significantly to climate change-causing emissions.



Peat fires inside and around industrial plantations

Greenpeace Indonesia's analysis shows the link between drainage canal construction and burning that occurred between 2001 and 2020. It can be seen that drainage canal construction began on a large scale after the permits for three industrial timber plantation concessions, PT. BMH, PT. BAP and PT. SBA were issued in 2003-2004. This was followed by massive and recurring fires, as evidenced by the annual burning of over 20,000 hectares.

The canals developed between 2000 and 2020 in the HTI concessions (PT. BMH, PT. BAP, and PT. SBA) totaled approximately 12,000 km, or 88% of the total length of canals in the Sungai Sugihan-Sungai L KHG, which reached 7,800 km between 2006 and 2010. The length of canals in this concession is equivalent to 16 times the length of the Musi River, which stretches from Bengkulu to South Sumatra.



South Sumatran residents holding a peaceful protest in Palembang, South Sumatra, following the appeal submission of the smoke-haze lawsuit. © Muhammad Hatta/Greenpeace

Bangka-Belitung

PT Bangun Rimba Sejahtera (BRS)

PT BRS is a plantation company [supplying timber to APP's OKI mill](#) in South Sumatra. Back in 2018, PT BRS was identified by an Associated Press investigation as [controlled by APP](#). Walhi Bangka Belitung conducted [field monitoring](#) in PT BRS concession area.

Deforestation and Biodiversity Loss:

Within the PT BRS concession area, at least 21 species of fauna and 27 endemic and protected species are at risk of losing their habitats due to plantation development.

Conflict with Indigenous and Local Communities:

The PT BRS concession overlaps with 38 villages across six districts. Local communities depend on the forest for their livelihoods. For the Indigenous peoples of Bangka Belitung, the forest is not merely a collection of trees—it holds deep spiritual value and is central to traditional practices such as harvest and mountain offerings.

The activities of PT BRS have caused significant forest degradation and triggered conflicts with both Indigenous and local communities. For generations, these communities have managed their forests sustainably in line with customary traditions. However, they have now lost access to their ancestral lands because of the company's operations.

Conflicts began in 2015 when the company first entered the area. On 29 October 2015, approximately 5,000 residents from 21 villages staged a mass protest against the PT BRS permit. This was followed by another protest on December 3 of the same year. On 25 August 2016, residents of Simpang Teritip village protested at the West Bangka Regional Parliament building, demanding that legislators reject the company's proposed permit.

In response to continued protests, the Governor of Bangka Belitung, Erzaldi Rosman, formally recommended the revocation of PT BRS's license (letter No. 522/0013/Dishut) to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The Ministry responded by launching a review, which led to a temporary suspension of the permit.

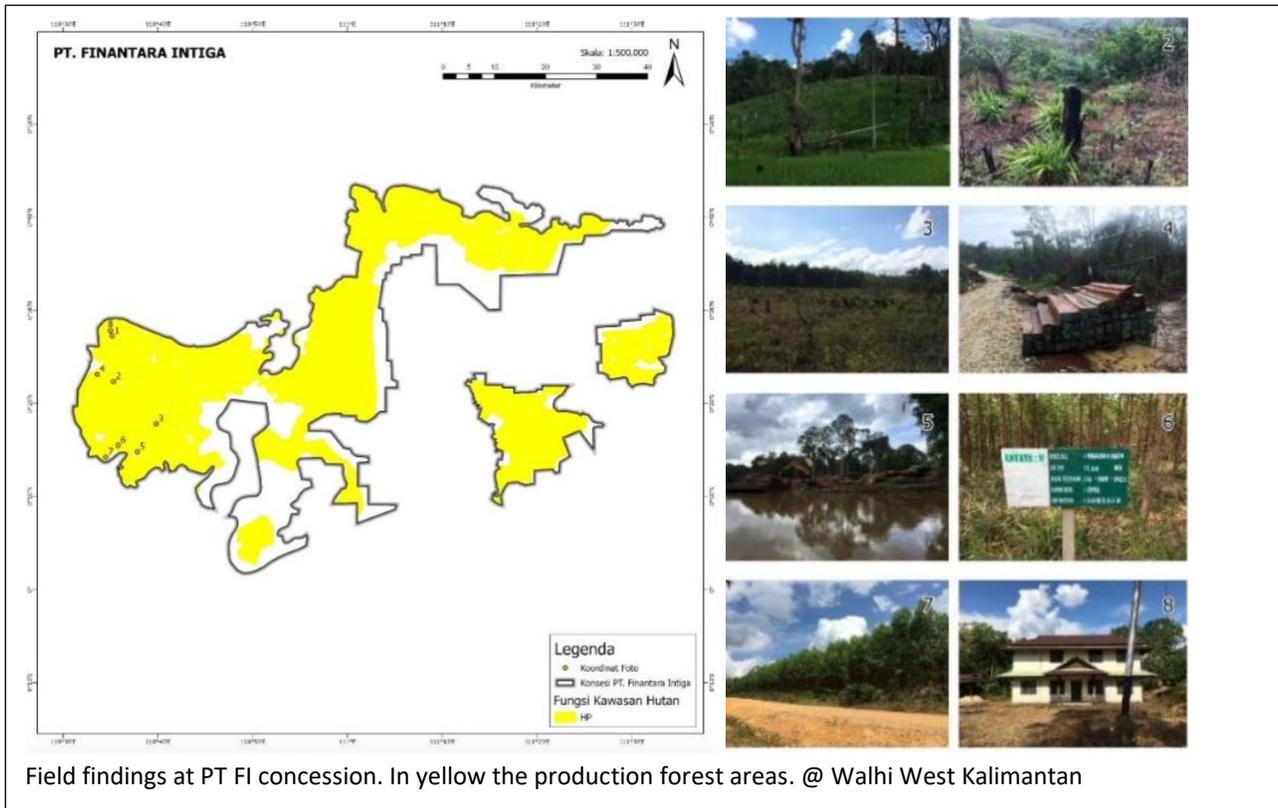
Despite the suspension, PT BRS continued its operations, sparking further community protests. In 2021, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry reissued the company's permit, reigniting tensions and demonstrations from affected communities.

West Kalimantan

PT Finnantara Intiga (FI)

Land Conflict: APP is involved in a boundary [dispute](#) with the community of Empodis Village, Bonti District, Sanggau Regency.

Large-Scale Deforestation: Based on data from [MapBiomass](#), the concession area of PT Finnantara Intiga experienced 1,551 hectares of deforestation in 2024.



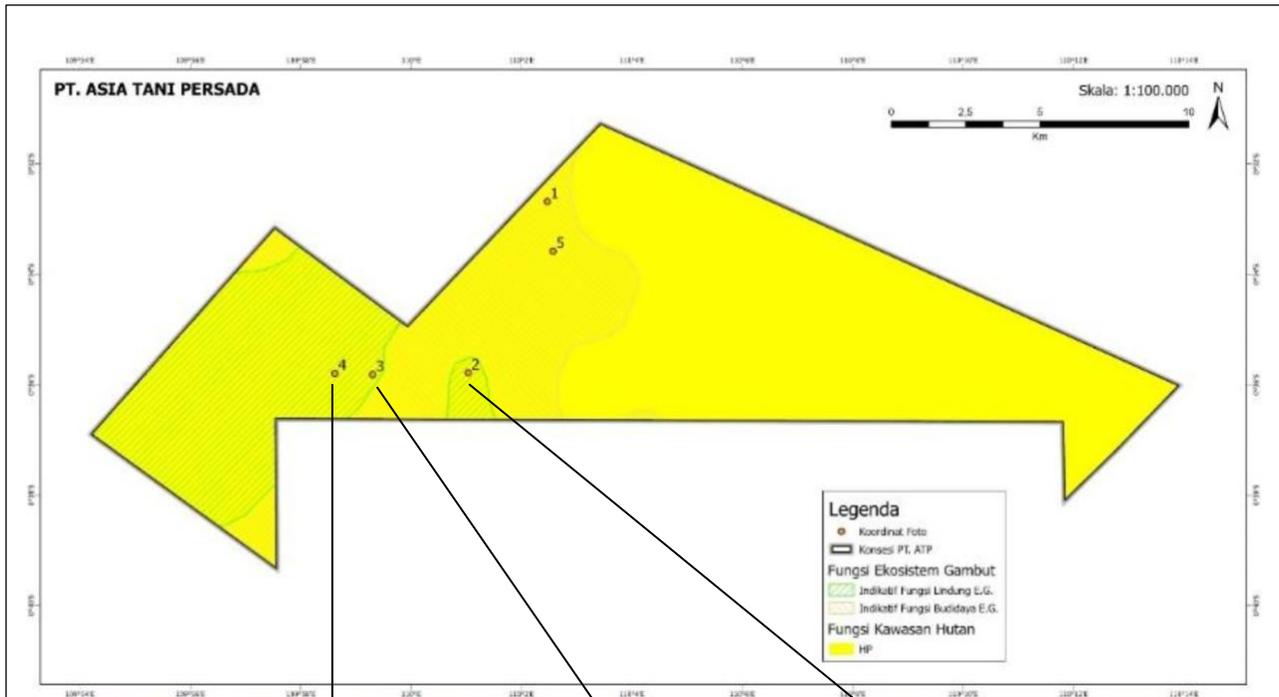
PT Asia Tani Persada (ATP)

Deforestation in Sensitive Areas: Inside PT Asia Tani Persada concession, [recent deforestation](#) has been spotted within a 431 hectares of forest, previously used for mining, which is largely located on a peat hydrological unit, making such logging activities highly detrimental to the ecosystem and for the climate.

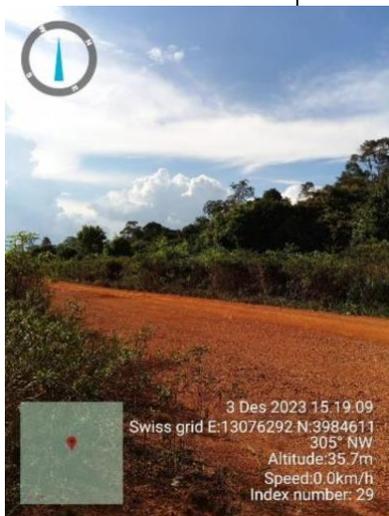


Forest clearing carried out by PT Asia Tani Persada, who supplies Asia Pulp and Paper (APP) in Kuala Labai, West Kalimantan - © Greenpeace.

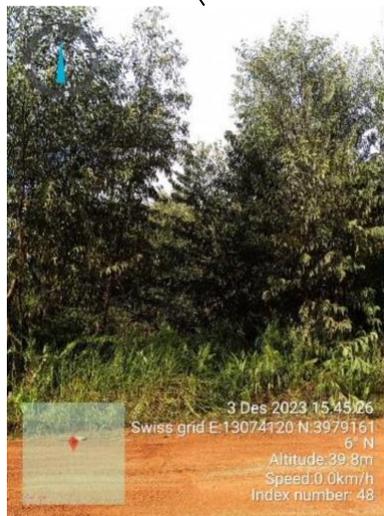
Supply Chain Connection to APP: The forest clearing in Kuala Labai, West Kalimantan, has been logged [in order to supply APP](#).



PT ATP concession. In yellow the production forest areas, in green the areas that should have been protected.
@ Walhi West Kalimantan



Land clearing in swamp secondary forest. This area is also Peat Restoration Priority Areas. Photo taken December 14, 2023 at coordinates 110,133380; -0,716212



Land clearing in swamp secondary forest. This area is also Peat Restoration Priority Areas. Photo taken December 14, 2023 at coordinates 110,133380; -0,716212

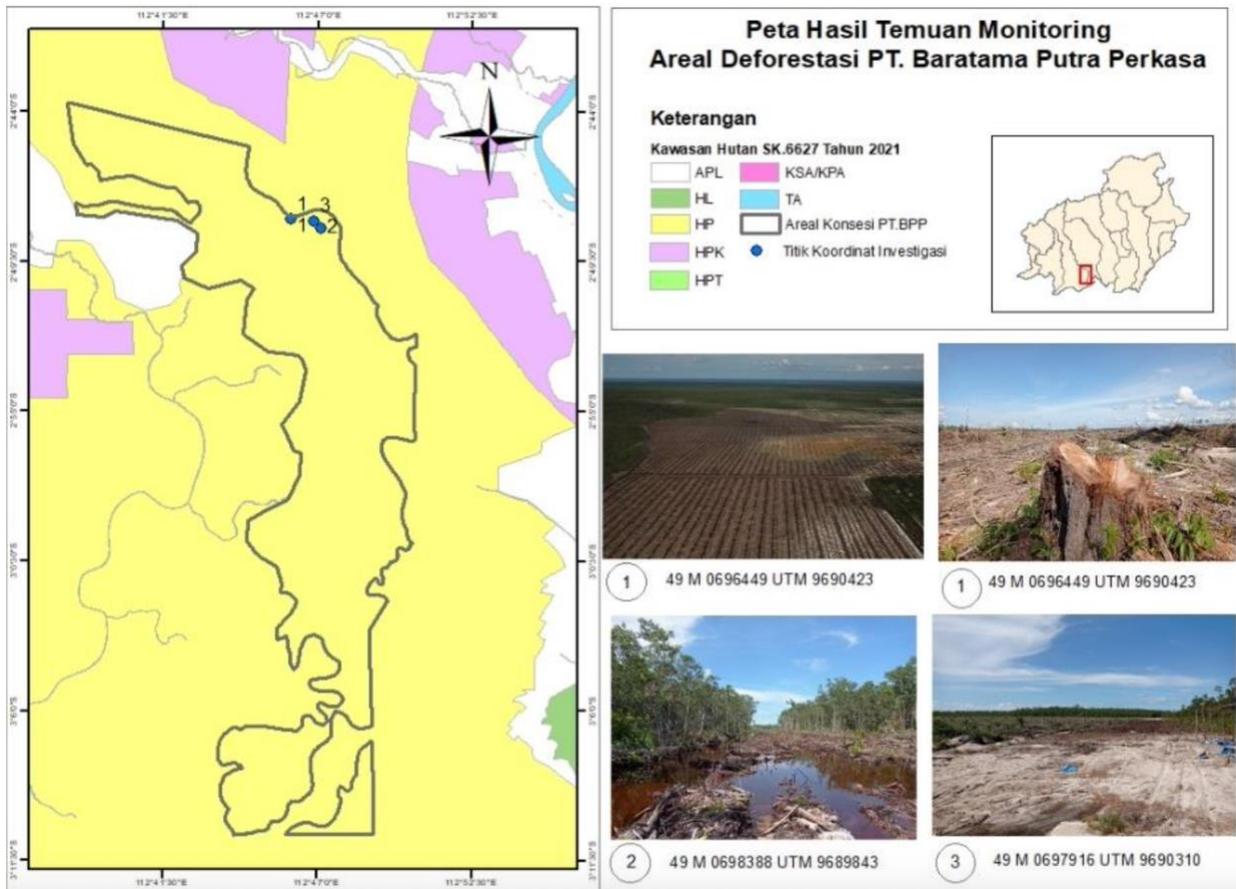


Canal on the right and left road, in the work plot area planted with eucalyptus planting age 2-3 year. Photo taken December 3, 2023 at coordinates 109,977011; -0,596569

Central Kalimantan

PT Baratama Putra Perkasa (BPP)

Massive Deforestation: According to [TheTreeMap](#) project, PT Baratama Putra Perkasa, a company that [according public media is linked to APP](#), was responsible for logging approximately 590 hectares of tropical forest in 2023.



Deforestation in PT Baratama Putra Perkasa's permit area in 2023. @ Walhi Central Kalimantan

Burned Area: The NGO Walhi Central Kalimantan has identified at least [263 hectares of land burned in 2023](#), confirmed through satellite imagery and field inspections.

Community Conflict: The company is currently embroiled in ongoing social conflicts with residents from Pematang Limau, Tanjung Rangas, Mekar Indah, and Lempuyang villages. These disputes are primarily due to contentious land acquisitions involving community land.

Conclusions

APP remains a key driver of deforestation, human rights abuses, social conflict, and large climate emissions in Southeast Asia, operating under a veil of corporate obfuscation. Ten years after its headline-grabbing conservation pledge, the company's environmental promises have largely been "pulped." Without transparency, reform, and robust enforcement, APP's legacy of destruction will continue.

- **Urgent action is needed:** Governments, certification bodies, financiers and global buyers must hold APP accountable. FSC should question certifications for all companies with proven ties to APP. Regulatory authorities should investigate corporate misconduct, require full transparency and enforce laws that protect forests, peatlands, and local communities' rights.
- **Corporate buyers and investors** should avoid doing business with APP until full transparency is achieved and all environmental and social harms are fully addressed in line with plans agreed through free, prior, and informed consent.